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content himself with a simple rectangular wall for protection against the wind. In colder and windy climates he will endeavor to make the walls of his abode impermeable for the wind and avoid all unnecessary openings. In rainy climates pitched roofs are used very generally, or other devices are applied which serve the purpose of carrying off the rain. Difference in material of construction is principally due to geographical causes. Lack of wood led to the development of the art of using skin and, later on, clay. The author passes in review a number of similar phenomena, and points out the importance of sociological facts in the development of architecture.

*Erfahrungen zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Völkergedanken.* K. VON DEN STEINEN. Globus, Vol. 56, p. 11.

The author of this ingenious paper has won well deserved renown by his expeditions through the interior of Brazil and the conclusions which he draws from his wide and varied experience will not fail to attract the attention of anthropologists. He claims that "animism" necessarily developed, as soon as man began to speak, because the similarity of speech and the production of sounds by other beings must lead to this belief. He assumes, and this is, we believe, an original idea of Von Steinen, that a limitation of the idea of animism followed the invention of instruments, of objects which do not develop or come into existence, without the co-operation of man. The author believes that when objects were first made or modified by man, according to the will of man, the idea of causality first originated. We do not see quite clearly why such should have been the case, as animism is certainly an attempt at explaining the phenomena of nature. Besides this, utensils were considered by many primitive tribes as possessing souls, sometimes even more than stones, wood and similar natural objects. The *apeçu* gives a number of ingenious ideas which supplement those developed by Spencer and other authors.

*The Psychology of Prejudice.* Prof. G. T. W. PATRICK. Popular Science Monthly, March, 1890.

Prof. Patrick explains the phenomena of apperception, with ample illustration and agreeable style, especially in the fields of opinion and action, where they appear as prejudice and habit.

*European Schools, or what I saw in the Schools of Germany, Austria and Switzerland.* L. R. KLEMM, Ph. D. International Education Series. Vol. XII. New York, 1889.

This note-book is of unusual value. The author records facts not theories, describes concrete lessons not school curricula, and, instead of padding his book with pedagogical platitudes, gives three or four hundred pencil sketches of educational devices, samples of pupil's drawing, and the like, personally observed. A large part of the book is devoted to German schools. The work described shows that in Germany the effort is made to base education upon psychology, and that the teachers have at least learned to utilize the spontaneous interests of children. The description of the School for Dullards at Elberfeld, and the concrete examples of work done at the *Francke Stiftungen* are of special psychological interest.

*Zur Psychologie der Taschenspielerkunst.* MAX DESSOIR. Nord und Süd, Heft 155, 1890. pp. 29.

In this very readable essay Dessoir has attempted an analysis of the points of psychological interest in the performance of the ordinary stage conjurer. The essay begins with an historical sketch of conjuring and conjurers, showing the steady improvement in the tone of these